Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on consciences.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, MAY 2, 1831. [VOL. XI....NO. 569.

Foreign News.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Bloody commencement of the war in Poland; change of the Ministry in France; progress of reform in England.

NEW YORK *April* 14.

Early this morning, and very unexpectedly, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, we received London papers to the 20th March, inclusive, by the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, which has arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of March. These accounts are near a month later than our former advices, and are in all respects of the highest moment. But the wide space which they embrace, and the great number, extent, and variety of the details of news they contain, renders it impossible in a single sheet to dispose of the half of the interesting matter thrown upon our hands.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There appears to have been a succession of battles from the 17th to the 25th of February inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and within view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes. The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and inconclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement that the battles were fierce and bloody, and the Poles fought with a degree of courage and perseverance hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that "a despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Imperial Legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. An account of the engagements of these two days will be found under the Frankfort date of March 9, written, evidently by a Russian. But immediately following that article we have inserted another from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of Feb. 28. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians.—Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affairs. Early on the 8th of March, intelligence was received in Paris, by express announcing that on the 28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in the following empassioned strain:

Paris, March 8, 1831, 3 o'clock P. M. Warsaw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas; alas! couriers have since arrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw had capitulated and Praga has been burned by fire. France will hear it with horror. England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress is but impotent. Russian barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumps, the Poles shall yet be Free!

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had *not* fallen, so late as the second of March, and it is added, that Gen. Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts which will be found below, an account of thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations, thus far: so that Warsaw clearly HAD NOT FALLEN, although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principal officers had fallen at Praga were driven back across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official account admits a loss of 9000 men put *hors-du-combat*, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the different hospitals amount to 3, 600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and trustworthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements at Dobre, Liff, Milosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six pounder. That of the Russians in the same affairs, 800 killed, 1700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by General Dwerniki over Gen. Geisman at Plock, and a few days later at Narawies on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprised that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the capital have shown a very different spirit from that of the people in the intervening territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6, says:—

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augustowa, Podalachia, Lublin, and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harrassed by that part of the natives which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lorna, Stanislauof, Kaluezyn, and other places, they have been readily suplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and, a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augustown an active commere in grain has been carried on."

Even the common people of Warsaw were for receiving the Russians, but were overruled and awed into submission by the Nobles.

From the Journal Des Debates.

WARSAW, Feb. 21, 11 o'clock, A. M.

I must give you news of the fight of my unfortunate country. The war began on the 14th of this month, when in a small affair, Gen. Dwernicki took 11 pieces of cannon, with horses and baggage, and 2500 prisoners. In several skirmishes kind Heaven gave us the victory; but the most essential affair has now occurred; our Commander designedly allowed the enemy to approach within a league of Warsaw, and the battle, which still lasts, began on the 19th, at six o'clock in the morning. During these two days we have been continually advancing; we have already a great number of wounded, but on the other hand the carnage has been terrible; at the same time we are as yet unable to state any thing decisive. We can distinctly see the field of battle from the city, and the continual firing of the cannons. You can easily imagine our feelings at seeing blood flow below our city, for the fate of our unhappy country; but what can we do? To-morrow we shall be lost or saved.

P. S. Noon.—A second report from Gen. Dwernicki has just arrived; we believe there are now no Russians on the right bank of the Vistula.

The postcript here refers to an advantage gained ay Gen. Dwernicki over a Russian corps commanded by Geismar, which had passed the Vistula at Pulawy, the march of which inspired serious anxiety at Warsaw.

Feb. 21.—It is now under the walls of Warsaw that our army is every day fighting. General Diebitsch is at the head of the Russian masses; which marched by the routes of Siedler and Wengrow. The Polish army unable to resist these masses, has been concentrated, since the 17th. around Praga. The Russians are strongly established in the forests, situated at a little distance. They accept partial combats without wishing for a general engagement. The Poles endeavor to draw them into the plain, but then they retire into the woods, where the cavalry cannot pursue them, and where they are besides protected by formadible artillery. In these different battles the advantage is always on the side of the Poles; but it is to be feared that numbers will at last prevail. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men. Several hundreds of persons have been brought to the city, along with about 2,000 wounded poles.

The Polish general Dwernicki, who after a brilliant engagement, passed the Vistula at Gora, to stop the march of the Prince of Wurtemburg, has had with him, near Kozienice, a battle, in which he repulsed him, and took several cannon. The Prince is under the orders of another Russian General, named Krutz; But no other is mentioned but himself. He is the horror of Poland, because he was born in Poland, and because he deserted at the insurrection, a brigade of Polish Lancers whom he commanded, although he is the nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski.

It is impossible to paint the heart rending spectacle which Warsaw presented on the 10th. The anxiety produced by the battles which was seen from all points commanding the Vistula, and the zeal of the inhabitants standing round the wagons of the wounded to offer them assistance.—The work of erecting the Interior barricades was interrupted, and it is thought that if the Polish army, yielding, to numbers, is finally driven back, this unfortunate city will only attempt a useless resistance, the consequences of which terrify the imagination.

The force of the Russian army before Praga is not exactly known.

The following news from the theatre of war at Warsaw, on the 21st ult:—

NEWS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

The battle which was generally expected began on the 19th, near Groncho at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till 6 o'clock in the evening. The most terrible of the firing took place between two and four o'clock. In the evening, General Chicki published that he had received from head quarters, news that our army fought with the greatest bravery. During the whole of the day it had not lost a single inch of ground, and it killed a great number of the enemy. The field of battle remained in our power. The whole of yesterday was employed in bringing to Warsaw wounded Poles and Russians, as well as Russian prisoners. In the two armies 340 pieces of cannon were in action. It is supposed that the enemy has lost 10, 000 men. At 1 o'clock two regiments of Russians, picked men, advanced towards our line. The 4th regiment of the line, and the first of Light Infantry, charged them with the bayonet, and the charge was so terrible and bloody that, of the two Russian regiments, scarcely 20 men escaped. The General has sent to the national Government two stands of colours and two cannon. It would appear that, besides the 2d batalion of Granadiers, which has been disperced, and some squadrons of the 4th Regiment Chaseurs, we have not suffered much. The enemy for the night to the surrounding woods of Milosna.

To day at eight o'clock A. M. the cannonade began, and has continued till seven o'clock in the evening. The results are not yet known. It is certain however, that our soldiers have gained ground in spite of the strong cannonade of the Russians. They have again retired into the woods. To-morrow, the third day, the battle will be renewed—Extract from the Official Journal.

News from the Left Bank of the Vistula.

A corps of Cossacks, composed of 8, 000 men, passed the Vistula, near Pultawa, and had advanced to Radam. General Dwernicki met with the corps of General Krutz, between Koziennice and Cniewosow, and at the commencement of the action, took from them six pieces of cannon, and made 200 prisoners. We do not as yet know the result.

WARSAW, Feb. 21.

The National Government has published the following proclamation:

As the Polish army, in consequence of the engagements which it has had with the enemy, will probably advance to cover the capital, the National Government has thought it its duty to take measures to secure it from a demonstration of the enemy, and to place it in a state to make a vigorous defence. It has therefore decreed:—

1. From this day, the 19th of Febuary, the City of Warsaw is declared in a state of siege.

2. The Governor of the city is invested from this time with all the military powers, as if he commanded in a place of war.

3. The civil and military authorities, as well as the inhabitants of Warsaw, are held to obey the order of the Governor for the arming on the defence of the city on pain of suffering according to military laws.

4. The persons of the senators, of the Deputies and of Foreign Consuls, the halls of their sittings, and the houses of the above mentioned persons, are placed beyond the power of the Governor.

(Extract of a letter, dated Warsaw, *Feb.* 17th)—"In the two instances of Russian invaders and the Polish defenders of their liberty having fought, the Poles have conquered. Official accounts of the succesful commencement having reached Warsaw, affords universal joy, and enables me to give you the following details:—

Gen. Dwernicki, and the brave Poles under his command attacked General Geismar's corps in the rear, of Screczyn near Slock on the Vistula.

The Poles fought like lions killed 400 of the enemy, including one Lieutenant-Colonel of the artillery, and one Major, took 230 prsoners, including two Captains, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns; seized many horses, a large supply of ammunition, and took 11 pieces of cannon 5 of which they immediately turned against the enemy. The Polish artillery worked so well, that they soon dismounted five of the enemy's cannon.

The Poles lost one assistant-surgeon, and fifteen men killed, and 18 wounded among whom were Major Rosan and Lieutenant Zalkowski, and 2d Lts. Radowanski, Smolvuski, Krzyzanowski, and Raczynski. The Major led the attack on two Regiments and a battery of artillery. The coolness, intrepidity, and enthusiasm of the young Polish soldiers just formed excite the astonishment, and merit the highest praise; the first fire of the Russian Artillery fell on a battalion of the First Regiment of Polish foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rychlowski, killed several of his men, but did not create the least confusion in the square which they had formed, the places of those who fell in the front were immediately filled up by those in the rear, and all continued to join in the national song of Dembrowski.? General Geismar fled and very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner.

The Russian prisoners who were taken say they were assured they were only going to chastice the 4th Polish regiment who had rebelled, then march on to Prussia to mee the French, who were already on the way to attack the Russians.

The Second example of Polish bravery and Polish success is the attack on the avant guard of General Diebitsch, when the Poles took 300 prisoners, including two colonels, six pieces of cannon, and a quantity of armes which they found in the camp. Further particulars respecting this second affair I will give you in my next, when I hope to be able to give you an account of a more general battle near Warsaw which our army is preparing for with the greatest energy."

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 22d, say that on that day there had not been any action in the army beyond Praga; and that it was the corps of Gen. Pahlen which had fought on the preceeding days at Grochow, which however, had fallen back on the main army.

WARSAW, Feb. 24.

On the 21st and 23d no hostilities took place on the right bank of the Vistukla On the first day some of the outposts came to blows, out a white flag was sent by the Russians, which led to parley between the Russian and Polish Generals, in the course of which an Armistice was agreed upon for the purpose of burying the dead; the armistice still contiues and our forepost and those of the enemy pass quietly in front of each other. People here suspect the Russians of intending by this arrangement to gain time to strengthen their position, and to obtain fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. On the other hand, it is generally thought that if the Russians plunge into the forests they will be likely to be lost in our marshes, which may every day be computed to become less secure, as the spring weather makes itself more and more felt. In the battle of the 20th our artillery behaved extremely well, and inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, many of whose cannons were completely dismounted. From the palatinate of Augustown we learn that Zallwski has originated a guerilla warfare against the Russians.

Hamburg Repoter March 1.

WARSAW, *Feb.* 28.

Extract from the Warsaw papers which have came direct to Paris.

General Diebitsch offered a reward of 500 ducats to any one who could deliver up to him a student of the university or of the military school, and 2,000 ducats for each member of the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guards of Warsaw have been employed to collect the arms left by the Russians upon the field of battle, and they picked up sufficient for 6,000 men.

The grand duke Constantine has joined the Russian Army in active service, and is in command of the cavalry. General Chlopicki was so slightly wounded that in a few hours after he was again on horseback.

Several spies, both Christians and Jews, have been arrested and executed.

According to the opinion of experienced officers, all our troops require was a clever General in order to effect a total defeat of the Russians. With such soldiers as the Poles, Napoleon would have already conquered the whole extent of Russia. Prince Ranswill is a brave man, and no one can justly charge him of want of skill; but he has not had sufficient experience in the command of a large army. His successor General Skrzynecki, who was only a Colonel at the time of the revolution, is an officer of very distinguished merit. We have every reason to hope that he will be able to make up for the omissions which have occured.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Belgic Congress, not having been *allowed* a King of their own choosing, have appointed a Regent to direct the Government provisionally. His first act has been one of great imprudence. We allude to the proclamation below addressed to the people of the Duchy of Luxemburgh.—This is a hereditary possession of the House of Nassau, and will not be relinquished by the King. And the Allied Powers have not awarded it to the Belgians. Should the latter persist in their efforts to retain it, the King of Prussia may find employment for some of his troops to assist his Dutch, neighbor and relative. Should hostilities ensue the war would soon become general.

The King of Holland has formerly acceded to the terms of seperation, adjusted by the Allied Ministers in London, and a British fleet has been ordered for the Scheldt to enforce the termes agreed to by the General Powers for the settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium. The sailing of this armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with France—the last nation with which England ought now to seek a quarrel.

BRUSSELS.

Proclamation of the Regent of Belgium.

Inhabitants of the province of Luxemburgh. Fellow-citizens!—I have sworn to maintain the independence and integrity of the Belgian teritory. I shall be faithful to my oath. Do not suffer yourselves to be seducted by promises or threats. The Congress has protested against the acts of the Congress at London, which a great power itself considers only as proposals—The nation which has been able to vanquish the Dutch armies will maintain the protest of its representatives. We began our revolution in spite of the treaties of 1815; we will finish it in spite of the protocols of London.

"Luxemburghers!—You have been for these three centuries Belgians like us, and you have shown yourselves worthy of that name Ever since the reign of Philip the Good, your efforts, like ours, have had for their object a common nationality. In 1815, you had for the first time chosen connexion with Germany, but you have continued to live under the same institutions as the rest of Belgium. In the grand Duchy, as well as in the other Belgic provinces, King William has broken the social compact which united him to the Belgians, and has released them from their engagements by violating his own. War has decided between him and us; the legitimate authority is that which the national will has founded. You are not strangers to our combats and our victories. You have spontaneously associated yourselves with the Belgic revolution, and the names of your volunteers are inscribed in the history of our days. You already enjoy, as far as circumstances will permit, the benefits of the revolution. The most odious taxes are abolished. You have yourselves resumed your communal authorities and your affairs are administered by men of your own choosing. Your Deputies have concured in giving to Belgium the Constitution which governs it. You have not forgotten the vexations of which you have been for 15 years the victims. Fear the return of the Dutch system of taxation, which has ruined your manufactures and your agriculture. The men who speak to you of legal order, and who excite among you civil war, are the agents, the accomplices, of the overthrow of the Government; they have lived by all the abuses, and

they regret the ... Reduced to itself, separate from Belgium, France and Prussia, bounded on all sides by lines of custom-... your province, by constituting itself apart, would be the most wretched country on earth.

"Luxemburgers, remain united and brothers—in the name of Belgium, accept the assurance that your brethren will never abandon you."

"The Regent of Belgium,

"E. L. ... RLET DE CHOKIER.

"By the Regent."

(Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers.)

FRANCE.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Another change has taken place in the French Ministry, the former having resigned it, it is said in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the King, on the question of Austrian intervention in Italy, which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers. The following is a list of the new cabinet:

PARIS, MARCH 14.

The official part of the Moniteur contains Royal ordinances, appointing the new Ministers:

M. Casimer Perrier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

Baron Louis, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Lafitte, whose resignation is accepted.

M. Barthe, to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of Mr. Barthe.

Count d'Argout to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Vice Admiral de Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

All these ordinances are dated Paris, March 13 and were published in an extraordinary Supplement to the Moniteur, at 8 o'clock the same evening. The first is countersigned by M. Sebastiani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the others by M. Casimir Perrier.

The Moniteur contains also a Royal ordinance relative to the publicity of the proceedings in the Council of State.

The non-official part gives, under the date of March 13, the substance of various reports to the Staff of the National Guard, respecting the disturbances on the 11th, when 150 young men appeared in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine with a tricolored flag, to which a piece of black crape was attached. The report speaks with great praise of the conduct of the working class in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, who received with contempt the endeavor made to seduce them, and offered to assist the National Guard in restoring order.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however, appears now inevitable, and there is much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napolgon to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day. This new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its permanency is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and interpose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for freedom. There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the account hitherto received cannot be relied on.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the school; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It will be recollected that the 1st of March had been fixed as the day for bringing forward the great measure of the new Ministry for a Reform in Parliament. Unfortunately our files of papers by this arrival, furnish us only with London dates of the 3d, containing the parliamentary proceeding of the 2d of March. There is consequently a hiatus in our accounts from February 22 to the last mentioned date. It is certain, however, that the Reform Project was brought forward in the Commons at the time previously designated, as we find the House in full debate upon it on the 2d. We have not the *project*, as stated in its original form, by Lord John Russell, the mover, but a synopsis of the bill, as introduced and read the first time, will be found below, prepared with all the care which our time and limits would allow. The debate was continued with but little intermission, down to the 14th of March, on which day—

"Lord John Russell brought in a bill for amending the Representation of the people in England and Wales.

The Speaker then put the question that the bill be now read a first time; upon which there was a general cry of "Ay" from the Ministerial side, and some partial cries of "No, no," from the opposition benches.

The bill was then read a first time.

Lord John Russell next moved that the bill be read a second time on Monday next (March 21.)

REFORM BILLS.

The bill "to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales" occupies three of the large columns of the Morning Herald, and is accompanied with numerous schedules. to which reference is made throughout. The following are its leading features. It is enacted that sixty boroughs enumerated in Schedule A. shall cease to return members to any future parliament.—Forty six boroughs, enumerated in schedule B. are to return *one* member and no more. The thirteen towns enumerated in Schedule C., among which are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield, are each to return *two* members; the eighteen in Schedule D., among which are Brighton and Cheltenham, are each to return *one*.—Weymouth and Malcomb-Regis, to be taken as one town, are to return *two* Portsmouth, Rochester and Kingston-upon-Hull, with certain places annexed, are severally to return two members. Thirty-nine places, are enumerated in Schedule F., are annexed to eleven shires or towns, and the residents previously qualified to vote, or so qualified by the act, are to have a share in the election of burgesses from such shires or towns. Several small towns, together with Swansea, are to be taken as one borough, and to return one member. No one is to vote by reason of the occupation of a house, now entitling him to vote for any city or borough. Every male person of full age, not legally incapacieted, having an estate for life, in land, or any larger estate, of the yearly value of ten pounds above prices, holden by copy of court roll, or by any customary tenure, or lease holders for ten years, not renewable from year to year, on which a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds is reserved, is to have the right of voting; this provision not to interfere with the right to vote at present enjoyed or which may hereafter accrue to them according to existing laws, by freeholders, annuitants, &c. Land holders in fifteen cities or towns, being counties in themselves, among which are Bristol, York, &c., enumerated in Schedule G., who would be entitled to vote in other counties not icorporated, are to be entitled to vote for Knights of the shire from the several counties named in the schedule. The county of York is to have six knights of the shire; two from each Riding. The county of Lincoln is to have four. The Isle of Wight one, voters qualified therein not to be entitled to vote for Knights of the shire from the county of Southampton. In schedule H. twenty five counties are enumerated, each of which is to return four members; the manner of dividing the said counties and establishing their limits for the purpose of the election, to be determined by a committee of the Privy Council appointed by his Magesty. Another committee is to be appointed, to enquire into and determine the limits of all cities and boroughs having the right of sending members to Parliament, with power to annex to them any parish or township within or adjoining them, and to report to his Majesty. whose proclamation is to establish such limits. Such towns or boroughs as do not contain more than 300 houses of the yearly value of ten pounds, to be so annexed, in the discretion of the committee. Those entitled to vote for cities and boroughs must have resided therein for six months previous to the registration directed by the act, and occupied a house of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, or rated at a not less sum; those having a right to vote at present, by virtue of any corporate right, to retain the same for life, being duly registered. The act then directs the church wardens and overseers of parishes and townships (with certain exceptions) to make out alphabetical lists of those entitled to vote, and to affix them to the doors of the churches &c. for three successive Sundays after the time fixed for their being made. On the first Monday of November, the returning officer, having given three days notice, is to sit in some public place to hear objections and correct the list. The name of no person to be expunged, without giving him a clear week's notice and once to be inserted, without giving three week's notice of his claim to the church wardens and overseers. Similar provisions are made for making out lists of those entitled to vote for Knights of the Shire in which their parish lies; which lists are to be submitted to a Barrister, who is to be annually appointed by the Judges of Assizes, subject to the approbation of the great seal. The Barrister is to give public notice of the times when he will make his circuits and hold courts for the purpose of correcting the lists, &c.; and is not to be eligible to serve in Parliament for twelve months from the time of his appointment. He is to receive a *per diem* allowance. The lists, when completed, are to be locked together, and returned to the office of the clerk of the peace who is to cause copies of them to be printed; which shall, after the present year, be lists of electors to vote at any election after the first of December in each succeeding year. The only inquiry at elections, to be whether the voters name is registered, whether he has voted before, or refused to take the oath or affirmation required. The lists, however, may be questioned, on a petition to the house, contesting an election, and the committee of the House are to have power to punish the returning officer or Barrister, for misconduct or corruption. Other provisions regulate the manner, time, &c. of holding the polls. Nothing contained in the act is to extend or to affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.—The words "cities or boroughs" in the act, include all towns corporate, cinqueports, and districts entitled to return members, other than counties, and also the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

The 'Bill to amend the representation of the people of Scotland,' was brought into the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate, Mr. Jeffrey on the 15th. He named Friday the 25th for the second reading, a delay which occasioned commentary in the papers. The outlines of the bill are published. Fifty members are to be returned to the House from Scotland; twenty-eight from the conjoined shires or stewartries enumerated, and 22 from the enumerated burghs, towns districts. Each county or stewarthy to send one member. Of the towns, Edinburgh and its suburbs send two; Glasgow and the contiguous suburbs two; Aberdeen one; Paisley, Dundee and Greenock, each one; Leith with the suburbs and adjoining villages, one. Freeholders now enrolled are to vote during their lives, but none are hereafter to acquire votes unless as provided by the act, which gives the franchise in counties to the proprietors of land or houses worth ten pounds a year, and to tenants in possession of leases of 19 years for fifty pounds rent; and, in towns, to the owners and occupants of houses worth ten pounds a year. Provisions are made for a registry of the voters. The eldest sons of Scotch peers may be erected.

The bill to regulate the representation in Ireland, had not been brought before the House; but Mr. O'Connell, in a letter to the people of Ireland, dated on the 6th March, mentions several of the proposed provisions. Rotten boroughs, he says, were to be annihilated; the power of corporations to monopolize the right of returning members was to be destroyed. None but residents were to be allowed to vote. Every householder in Dublin, whose house is worth ten pounds a year, will have a right to vote. The present registered freeholders and resident freemen to have the right during their lives; but future freemen must vote as ten pound householders. A similar change takes place in all other cities and towns in Ireland. But Mr. O'Connell complains that the measure refuses to the Counties in Ireland what it gives to those of England and Scotland—that is, an extension of the franchise. But, he says, Ministers shall have it all their own way; and calls upon his countrymen to rally in support of the measure, and forget or postpone all private feuds in support of the Ministers.

This plan of Reform has been received with a very general burst of applause by the nation, and some splendid instances of patriotism are anticipated when the final question shall be taken—several of the great Borough holders have intimated to their nominees their desire to have the bill supported. The project, it is said, will greatly increase the preponderance of the landed interest. According to the ancient system, the counties of England and Wales returned 94 members. The Boroughs 419. According to the novel plan, the county members will amount to 149, and the town members to only 294. So that, while the county members are increased by more than one-half, the town members are lessened by more than a fourth. Ancient ratio, when the towns were comparatively small and inconsiderable, as 1 to 4 1 2. Proposed ratio, when the towns have so prodigiously increased, as 1 to 2.

The Courier states that the King went through the whole of the Bill, and, clause by clause, made his observations and suggestions upon it; and subsequently, when modified, according to some of those suggestions, which were calculated to present reasonable objeciton, gave to it his unqualified asent and approval. Lest it should be supposed that this information comes to us from those whose duty it was to keep it secret, we beg to state that the quarter from which we derive it, although of the most unquestionable kind, does not imply the remotest breach of confidence of want of delicacy towards our excellent Sovereign.

The Morning Herald says—"One of the best proofs that the feeling of the country is decidedly in favor of the Government with regard to the measure now before parliament is the fact that, out of the 13 daily papers, no less than 10 are decidedly advocates of reform, and of that particular system which the Ministers have proposed. One of the remaining three also advocates reform, but is opposed to the Ministerial plan.—The circulation of the papers friendly to reform cannot amount to less than 46,000 daily; while the circulation of the two opposed to it cannot be higher than 3,000.

But not withstanding these strong indications—the numerous public meetings held approving of the measure—and the reams of petitions in its favor which have already been thrown upon the tables of Parliament—it will, be vigorously opposed by the old Tories in the Opposition.—

Sir Robert Peel made an able speech against the measure on the 8d of March. which was warmly cheered: A meeting of the opponents of reform, had been held at Sir Edward Knatchbull's, attended by seventy Members; another meeting of thirty Members, was held at Sir Charles Wetherell's; a meeting, of fifteen, was held at Sir Robert Peel's. At these Conciliabules, [caucuses, we should say at Albany]—the course to be pursued in their opposition was keenly and anxiously agitated. The Morning Chronicle says—It was determined on, at all of them, not to oppose the introduction of the Bill; though at first several Members were anxious to make head at once against it, on the ground that if not crushed in the outset the Press would produce such an impression on the Public, that it might no longer be possible to withstand the evil. But the greater number thought that a course like this would be held indicative of a determination not even to allow the measure a hearing' and that it might create a spirit in the people still more dangerous than that produced by the Press and the continued discussions.

Cotton.—The new duty on Cotton is fixed at 5-8 of a penny per lb. to take effect on and after the fifth of April.

THE MINISTERS AND REFORM.

Addresses of the City of London to his Majesty.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Addermen and Sheriffs, City Officers, and upwards of 130 Members of the Court of Common Council proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's about 12 o'clock, and presented the following Address to his Magesty:—

"*To the King's Most Excellent Magesty*

The humble, dutiful, and loyal address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and Government.

"We beg to assure your Majesty that having long entertained a deep and increasing conviction of the necessity of a reform in the representation of the people in the Common House of parliament we have looked forward with the greatest anxiety to the course which your Majesty's Ministers would adopt in reference to that important subject; and we now feel ourselves imperatively called upon humbly and dutifully to express to your Majesty an entire satisfaction at the principles of the measure that has been introduced under their sanction to the Honorable House of Commons

"We beg further to represent to your Majesty that, your majesty's Ministers having entered office under a distinct pledge to bring forward efficient measure of reform in the rapresentation of the people, we delayed to express any feeling upon the change which then took place in your Majesty's Councils until those measures were submitted to Parliament: but being now satisfied that the plan introduced under their sanction is eminently calculated to uphold the dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and to promote the true interests and happiness of of all classes of your Majesty's subjects we feel it to be our duty humbly to express to your majesty our conviction that your Majesty's Ministers have fully redeemed the important pledge made by them on the acceptance of office, and have thereby entitled themselves to, the unlimited confidence of the coutry.

"We, therfore, humbly beg leave to tender to your Majesty our grateful thanks for your Majesty's paternal care in the formation of an Administration animated by a sincere desire to adopt, in the reformation of our institutions a system that will unite all classes of your Majesty's subjects, preserve and strengthen our national security, uphold the honor and dignity of your Majesty's Crown, and promote the happiness and liberties of your Majesty's people.

(Signed, by order of Court)

"HENRY WOODTHORTE."

To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

"I return you my warmest thanks for this dutiful and loyal address.

"I receive with the most lively satisfaction the assurances of your loyalty and attachment to my person together with the declaration that the confidence which I repose in my present Ministers is also felt by the citizens of this great and wealthy Metropolis.

"You may rest assured that I shall always consider the measures which may be proposed to me, either in my executive or legislative capacity, with reference only to their tendency to maintain the honor and dignity of my Crown, to support the true principles of the Constitution, and to promote the union and happiness of my people."

A Deputation Of the Livery attended at the Levee held afterwards, and presented the following Address of the Common Hall, upon the same subject:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled*

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with the expression of our warmest feelings of veneration and respect.

"We beg to assure your Majesty that we feel the most lively and unmixed satisfaction in viewing the principles of the measure, for reforming the representation of the people in Parliament, introduced under the sanction of your Majesty's Ministers of the House of commons; and we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere conviction that such reform will produce thegreatest possible good to your Majesty's people and that it affords a clear and demonstrable proof of the sincerity of your Majesty's Ministers and entitles them to the best thanks and lasting grattitude of the people of this country.

"We humbly offer to your Majesty, our most loyal and grateful acknowledgments for having selected as your responsible advisers men of the highest character and attainments, who for a long period, having most ably advocated the necessity of reform, have so promptly evinced a patriotic desire to renovate the genuine principles of our constitution, and thereby to promote a true union between your Majesty and your people."

GLASGOW, *March* 19.

On Tuesday, the Camillus packet ship, sailed from Greenock with 99 passengers for N. York. Last year, on her first trip, she took out 138.

Spain.—The Spanish Constitutionalists under Torrijos had met with another defeat at San Fernando.

The Indicatuer of Bordeaux contains an account of a successful attempt made by the students of the school of the Marine Guard, and veterinary schools of the Isle of Leon, and that at Cadiz the governor had been killed, and Torrijos proclaimed in his stead. This intelligence, however, is given doubtingly.

Italy.—Reports were in circulation in Paris on the 13th and 14th March, that Rome had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but subsequent advices contradict the rumor. The Austrian troops it is stated were marching into Italy, and were about to enter the duchy of Modena.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 15*th March.*

The demand for Clover and Flaxseed has rather fallen off: 70 to 80 casks of the former sold at 98 a 108, and 200 tierces of the latter at 92s a 94s. No sales of Tar and Turpentine—the latter may be quoted 7s 6d for inferior, to 12s 11d for good. Ashes have again declined, and New York Pearls are dull at 38s. Carolina Rice 6d a 1s lower; sales at 17s a 17s 6d a 18s 6d for very good new. There has been a good demand for American Flour since our last of the 7th until within two days past, during which the demand has sensibly declined. All this day's Corn Market, both Wheat and Flour were very dull, and American Flour is fully 1s per bl. lower. It may now be quoted 36 a 38s duty paid, and the latter price could only be obtained in small quantities for Western Canal. The duty must remain at the lowest point for at least a week to come, but the same rate of decline in the average for the two coming weeks, which has taken place in the two weeks past, would give an increased duty on foreign Grain.

LIVERPOOL, *March* 19.

Corn Market, Rice, &c.—At last Tuesday's market a moderate extent of business was done in Wheat, consisting principally of the middling qualities of foreign at a decline of 4d to 6d per 70 lbs; on the best qualities of foreign and on Irish Wheat a decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. was submitted to. Sales of American Flour were made at a decline of 6 1 to 1s per bbl. and 500 bbls. Philadelphia have been sold to arrive at 36s 6d per bl in bond. 50 tierces good new Carolina Rice were sold at 18s per cwt 45 casks American red Cloverseed at 97s to 104s, and 55 bags French at 96s 6d to 98s per cwt.

THE MARKETS

Salisbury, April, 30.....Cotton clean, 86 a 6¼, flour 34 to 5, corn 65, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 2 21½, sugar 10 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 32 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box—8x10, 50 feet 83, iron 3, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Camden, April, 16...Cotton 5½ a 8, flour 5, 50 out of the wagons, Camden Mills. 87.50 a 8. wheat 81 18, corn 75, a 80 oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 62½, bacon 9 a 10.

Cheraw, April 20.....Cotton 7½ a 8¾, flour 4½ a 5, corn 75 brandy peach 47 a 50, do. apple 50.

Columbia, March 19.....Cotton 7 a 9 Flour bbl. 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 48.

Fayetteville, April 20.....Cotton 7 a bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 43 corn 85 a 90 cts. flaxseed 1.00, flour, 5 a 25, no'asses 27 a 28, sugar 9 a 10, salt 60 a 70 whiskey 40 a 45 wheat 100.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

MAY 2, 1831.

We purposely refrained to give currency to the report that Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, had been dismissed by the President from his department, notwithstanding it originated with an administration paper but which has always been bitter in its denunciations of Mr. Ingham. We gave no credence to the rumor from our confidence in the uprightness and prudence of the President. We were very well aware of the fact that the President in his last Message to Congress expressed his decided satisfaction of the management of the Treasury Department, and that the incumbent is regarded by both parties as an active, diligent and effective officer of the government. But this is not all—Congress has testified its sense of his capacity and integrity by entrusting him with considerable discretionary powers involving important pecuniary interests to the country. With these facts before us we could not believe that Genl. Jackson would dismiss the most popular officer of his Cabinet to gratify the ambitious views of the Secretary of State or to soften the malicious and inveterate hostility of the Secretary of war who would literally annihilate Mr. Ingham because he would not recognize Mrs. Eaton as a lady and permit his family to visit her. The same hatred rests in his bosom against Mr. Branch for the very same reasons. Could we believe then that Genl. Jackson would so far disregard the public interests as to discard two of the best officers of the government purely for the sake of appeasing the personal and political dislikes of the Secretary of war and Secretary of State? Nothing short of an absolute discharge of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch will ever make us believe that General Jackson is other than what we think him a good, honest republican, fearless and independent in the discharge of his duties. What has Mr. Ingham done to bring upon him so much censure and abuse from two or three administration presses in Pennsylvania and elsewhere? Was it a crime in Mr. Ingham more than any other individual or is it such at all to prohibit his family from holding any intercourse with a common courtezan? Was it such great matter of offence to be a friend of Mr. Calhoun and to endeavor to rescue him from the pit of destruction prepared for him by his enemies? Or what is it that he has done for which he is to be expelled from his office & room made for some sycophantic followers and supporters of the fortunes of the Secretary of State? What excuse could the President render to his constituents of Pennsylvania and of the whole United States who would demand to be informed why a diligent and meritorious officer was removed? Could he say that he was delinquent and that he had been remiss in the discharge of the duties of his office? Truth and the President's own acknowledgment at the opening of the late Congress would contradict the sincerity of this excuse, if such an one were offered. Could he say to the republican people of the United States who put him where he now is that Mr. Ingham would not recognize Mrs. Eaton as a lady and is a personal and political friend of Mr Calhoun? Would this excuse be satisfactory to independent spirits who tolerate freedom of opinion themselves and would have their public servants do the same. It is too improbable to be credited for a moment that General Jackson has any idea of removing either M. Ingham or Mr. Branch. But it is said that Mr. Ingham is an unwelcome member of the Cabinet—that he is an obtruder whose counsels would willingly be dispensed with by the President—that he has received many "intimations" and "courtly hints," that his presence in the Cabinet is no longer agreeable. But by whom? It may be by the Secretary of State, but surely not by the President. The Hero of New Orleans and the author of the Veto Message does not give "courtly hints." His "intimations" are of the most direct and pointed character. But Mr. Ingham is a well bred gentleman and has as nice a sense of honor as any man in the community and we feel assured if he had received a "courtly hint" from the President that he had no farther use for his services he would instantly retire from the Cabinet. That efforts have been made to induce the President to remove Mr. Ingham we both know and believe, but that General Jackson has ever listened or consented to his removal we have every reason to disbelieve, and shall take the liberty to contradict it until it actually comes to pass. Mr. Ingham is one of the democracy of Pennsylvania and was one of General Jackson's earliest and most vigorous supporters. He did not, like Mr. Van Buren, lend his support to another man until he found his prospects blasted and then throw his influence into the Jackson scale. He was originally a consistent and zealous friend of the President, and he will not now desert Mr. Ingham and thereby incur the odium of the charge of ingratitude. The President is surrounded by those whose counsels if followed, would hurry him on to his destruction. We have good grounds for believing that the Editor of the Globe is a spy of Henry Clay's who has thus unceremoniously obtruded himself into the republican ranks for the purpose of creating discord and thereby secure the elevation of the "American System" Candidate. We have strong reasons for entertaining this belief. Recent disclosures render his course more suspicious than ever, and when we recollect how successfully he has accomplished a division of the republican party and how artfully all his schemes were conducted, we should be incredulous and infatuated indeed not to believe that he has some ulterior views beyond this newborn zeal for General Jackson and his republican administration. Time only can effect a full disclosure.

CABINET DISSOLVED.

Since the above was in type we have received the Washington papers containing the resignations of Messrs. Van Buren, Eaton, Ingham and Branch. It is understood says the Telegraph, that Messrs. Ingham and Branch resigned by request of the President. It is expected that Mr. Berrien will also resign. We hope this step of the Cabinet will have the effect of reuniting the Republican party. We have neither room nor time to make any further comment upon the subject at present but will recur to it next week when we will publish the correspondence. We add the following from the Telegraph, "Rumor has suggested, how truly we cannot say, that the new Cabinet will consist of.

Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy.

Wm. T. Barry, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

————, Attorney General."

The New-York Courier and Enquirer a Federal print published in the city of New York attempts to prove what we thought a contradiction of ideas and terms—the identity of a Federalist and a Nullifyer. We are not so much astonished now at this dictum of the Courier and Enquirer that a man could be both a "Federalist and a Nullifyer," since we find that the Governor of New York is both a "Federalist and a Nullifyer"—the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer is both a "federalist and a nullifyer," and a certain self-important little man puffed up with a great deal of conceit and mock gravity and of great neighborhood importance, not very far from us, who says he is a "Federalist and a nullifyer." These things are calculated to lessen our astonishment at the idea of a "federalist and a nullifyer" in one and the same person. But the Courier and Enquirer fails to make manifest Mr. Calhoun's identity with the "federalists and nullifyers." In support of his assertion that Mr. Calhoun is a "federalist and a nullifyer" he says that when in the House of Representatives and the War Department he construed the constitution without regard to the rights of the tates. Of Mr. Calhoun's course in the House of Representatives we have always believed the republican party wholly approved. Who supported the late war? The republicans and democrats. Who opposed the late war? The "federalists and nullifyers," to use the phrases of the Courier and Enquirer. Did Mr. Calhoun support the late war, or did he not? He did. Was not Mr. Calhoun a republican then whilst in the House of Representatives during the late war. The war party had not a more zealous and able advocate in that body than Mr. Calhoun. To his influence and exertions may be attributed in a great measure the successful termination of the war at the time that Great Britain withdrew her army from our shores. Had the same talents and influence been exerted by Mr. Calhoun in opposition to the war it might have been protracted several years longer, and its issue no one could have foretold. Of Mr. Calhoun's course in the House of representatives at the close of war we feel confident the republican party fully approved. The whole party acted in concert with him. The tariff policy originated with and was supported by the republican party. Is the republican party and Mr. Calhoun now opposed to the tariff which was their offspring at the close of the War? We venture to affirm not. It is not that tariff which they now oppose. It is not the tariff of 1816—17. It is not the tariff designed to create a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of government and thereby avoid the necessity of direct taxation. The republican party and Mr. Calhoun are opposed to a protective and prohibitory tariff. Such an one is unauthorized by the constitution, uncalled for by the present prosperous state of our affairs and oppressive in the extreme upon the Southern & Western agricultural interests. Mr. Calhoun so far as his course is known is far from being a "federalist and a nullifyer," but is in every sense a thorough going democratic republican. Whatever may have been his views heretofore with regard to the power of the general government to make internal improvements he is at this time decidedly opposed to its exercise.

The Courier and Enquirer closes a paragraph upon some remarks of ours by asking "is the Carolinian Editor answered"? We are answered, and satisfied that nothing appears to be "more easy" (so says the Courier and Enquirer) than for *some* men to be "federalists and nullifyers" at the same time. The examples of such men are very rare among us. Let us consider. Upon reflection we do not recollect another besides that little indated notable, to whom we before made reference who has said any thing distinct enough upon the subject to enable us to speak with any kind of certainty. We agree with the Courier and Enquirer that Gen. Jackson will gain another New Orleans victory in 1832. We would have the Courier and Enquirer to know that we are not ambitious of any other cognomen than democratic republicans. We build our faith upon the acts of the great apostle of Liberty and Equality, Thomas Jefferson. We do not hold a single doctrine as applicable to our government which was not advanced and supported by him.

At the recent meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay in Philadelphia, it was agreed upon to hold, what they were pleased to call a National convention, in Baltimore, some time in December. There remains no doubt, now, as to who will be the National Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay will run,—his party, is well organized and what it lacks in numbers it will try to make up by its zeal. It behooves the Republican party, then, to drop their party bickerings and to unite all their strength to elect Genl. Jackson. His friends must arouse themselves—they must make an exertion,—they must increase their zeal. If Mr. Clay should be elected,—if his party should triumph,—if National Republicanism should prevail then we may begin to dig the grave of Republicanism,—then may we begin to erect a mausoleum to its memory—then may we prepare our ears for the sound of a requiem to its lifeless remains. But we will not indulge so unwelcome an idea—we believe too much in the patriotism of the American People—we cannot, yet, think that the names of our Washingtons, our Henries, our Jeffersons, and our Nicholases have been forgotten. We cannot, yet, think that the American people will place the deadliest enemy of their principles in the Presidential Chair, when they have the friend and the disciple of their school among us,—when they have the Hero of New-Orleans and the author of the *Veto* message before them. Genl. Jackson *must*,—Genl. Jackson *will be* re-elected.

☞ The news under our foreign head is of the most interesting character. The unfortunate Poles are engaged in a desperate conflict with the Autocrat of Russia for their independence—Italy is in Revolution—the Tri-Colored flag has been planted on St. Peters—France is on the eve of another Revolution—Belgium is without a King, and remains unsettled—The work of REFORM has been commenced in England in earnest,—in a word the whole of Europe is in commotion and a genl. War seems now, inevitable. A speedy deliverance, to those who wish to be free, from the chains of Tyranny.

We perceive through the *Charleston Mercury* that Mr. Cameron in a note published in the North Carolina Journal has denied the charge that Mr. Van Buren made the sale of his press to one friendly to his interests the *sine qua non* of Mr. Cameron's appointment. We have not seen Mr. Cameron's note as we did not receive that number of the Journal which contained it. We did not make the charge ourselves, but we frequently heard it said that such a promise was required by Mr. Van Buren of Mr. Cameron, and we wished it either affirmed or denied. It is denied and we are satisfied.

☞ We are authorised to announce Richmond Pearson, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Commons of the next Genl. Assembly.

☞ The Merchants and other citizens of Salisbury are requested to meet at the Court House this (Saturday) evening, at candle light for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions previously adopted upon the subject of our currency.

Fire.—The dwelling House and Kitchen of Mr. Henry Gray Hampton of Surry County together with all his household furniture, money, notes and papers were consumed by fire on Wednesday the 20th ult. There was between 300 and 350 dollars in cash and about $3000 in notes &c. Nothing except the clothes which he wore was saved. This affords another example of the necessity of care as this fire was occasioned by the neglect of a servant (*communicated.*)

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Cabarrus Bar, held at April Term, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to their deceased brother, *Marshall T. Polk*, John Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Danl. Coleman, Sec'y.

On motion of D. M. Barringer, J. M. Hutchinson and Washington Morrison, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of his brethren upon this melancholy occasion—which committee reported the following preamble and resolutions. Our friend and Brother, *Marshall T. Polk*, whose unexpected death has spread a gloom among all his acquaintances, was a native of the county of Mecklenburg. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to the State of Tennessee. After receiving there a preparatory education, he, at an early age returned to his native State and entered as a student of her University, where he soon became alike distinguished for his talents and for his honourable and social feelings. He graduated at that institution, with the highest distinction—and returned to Tennessee, where he studied and practised, for a short period the profession of the Law. In 1827 he married the daughter of our late distinguished brother *Joseph Wilson*, and in the succeeding year settled in the Town of Charlotte; where he soon promised to become a conspicuous ornament of his profession. But death came and like a blighting frost nipped these blossoms of promise in the bud.

Mr. Polk, as a man was honourable in his transactions with his fellows: and independent, he spurned alike the wiles of the hypocrite and the flattery of the obsequious: courteous and affable, his hand was ever extended to the grasp of friendship. and none so humble as to be unworthy of his attentions.

As an advocate, his talents were as various as captivating: cogent and convincing in his reasoning: always pleasing with the point of his wit: and when necessary, inflicting with peculiar severity the sting of satire. As a social companion he was at once the soul of sentiment and the life of wit: with eminent colloquial powers, his conversation always delighted; and his society was ever an object of attraction. As a friend he was ardent and disinterested and of his domestic relations, no eulogy could be extravagant.

Such is a faint sketch of the estimable character of him, who premature death, his professional brethren have met to mourn: and as an expression of their feelings have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that in the untimely death of our lamented brother, *Marshall T. Polk*, we feel, with deep regret the loss which has been sustained not only by the profession to which he was ardently devoted and in which he was enjoying a growing reputation; but by the community of which he was an ornament.

Resolved, that his brethren will fondly cherish the recollection of the many excellencies for which our departed friend was distinguished—the talents that commanded admiration—the courtesy which won him universal attachment—the generosity which ennobled his nature—the elevation which characterized his sentiments and the sincere devotion of his friendships.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

JOHN GILES, *Chairman.*

DANL. COLEMAN, *Secretary.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON CONVENTION

MESSRS. EDITORS: The census of North Carolina is now before the people, and it should open the eyes of *every* candid person to the great necessity there exists for a Convention. The only increase in the population of the State has been altogether in the western counties which makes the inequality in representation operate more and more against the west. If in 1821 there was a necessity for a convention, the reason is much stronger at this time. Besides the great inequality in our present system of representation, there are other reasons why a convention should be called. It is now evident to every person that nothing of importance can ever be made out of the City of Raleigh; whereas, if the thousands that are annually expended at Raleigh could be expended at Fayetteville North Carolina would soon have, at least, one Town of respectable standing.

These hints are thrown out for the reflection of the people. BUNCOMBE.

DIED.

DRAD, in Waxaw Settlement, Mecklenburg County N. C. on the 7th ult. Capt. Alexander H. Ingraham in the 29th year of his age.

In this County on the 25th Instant, of an inflamation of the liver, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Fergus McLaughlin, aged about 4 months

If little infants thus must suffer,
So much, by sickness, pain and death,
From Adam's sin, that bro't it in our world
What must the more bold sinner feel,
Who's whole life's a scene of actual sin.

Communicated.

THOMAS S. B. CREAVEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he is prepared to perform every operation connected with the
TEETH & GUMS, VIZ.
Extracting, Plugging, Scaling, i. e.
Removing Tartar and all extraneous Matter;
FILING & EXTIRPATING DECAYED PORTIONS OF TEETH.
HE INSERTS INCORRUPTIBLE
Porcelain, Human and Animal Teeth
FROM ONE TO AN ENTIRE SET,
ON PLATES OR ON ROOTS, BY PIVOTS.
Hours of attendance, from 9 a. m. to 4 p m.
☞ At W H. Slaughter's Hotel

ATTENTION.

THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on Saturday the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock A M for the purpose of electing a second Lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Hampton *resigned*

1w HY. GILES *Capt.*

Land and Lots FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of May Court, I will offer for Sale 200 acres of land, 3 1-2 miles East of Salisbury; and about 40 acres of Land, part of which is Meadow, in the East Square of Town, contiguous to the Lutheran Church. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN BEARD, Sen.

April 27th 1831. 3:71

WANTED.

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to.

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April 2 1831. 65tf.

Notice.
THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT
LAND FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valuable tract of Land, containing about 3,000 acres, surrounding the town of Reynoldsburgh on the Tennessee river, including the ferry landing, four lots in the Town and also a large Warehouse, is now offered for SALE—It is stated that eight thousand dollars have been received at that place in the course of the two last years for ferriage alone—Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber at Reynoldsburgh in the month of June next where he will remain two or three weeks in order to effect a sale—Persons at a distance wishing to purchase the whole or any part can apply by letter directed to that place and their proposals shall be duly attended to.

TERMS can be made according to suit purchasers.

D. M. FORNEY, *for self and heirs of* ALEXANDER BREVARD.

April 20th, 1831. 6:71

☞ The Editor of the Nashville Republican, Knoxville Register and Jonesborough Paper will please insert the above Advertisement until the 1st. of July next.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

WANTED immediately one or two Journeymen Shoemakers of steady habits to which constant employment will be given. Apply to JOHN R. DUNN.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 30, 1831. 3:71

Thomas S. B. Craven,
SURGEON DENTIST.

THE undersigned members of the Legislature of North-Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas S. B. Craven as a

SURGEON DENTIST,

and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have been.

(CITY OF RALEIGH, *January 1, 1831.*)

J. WILLIAMS TRENT, *Member of the House of Commons.*

CLEMENT MARSHALL, *Member of the House of Commons.*

J. WHITE, *Member of the House of Commons from Anson County.*

RD. MARTIN, of Rockingham.

ROBT. MCALPER, of Rutherford County.

JNO. H. WHEELER, *Member of the House of Commons.*

JACOB HARE, of Hertford, *Member of the Senate.*

B. T. SIMMONS, *Member of the House of Commons, from Currituck County.*

WM. SELBY, *Member of the Senate, from Hyde County.*

FOSTER JARVIS, *Member of the House of Commons.*

J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

Enquire at Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, *Salisbury, April 23d*, 1831. 66tf

THE FEMALE SCHOOL
IN
STATESVILLE

WILL again be opened on the second monday in May. It is apprehended that by that time the Academy Building will be completed. And an additional number of houses opened for the reception of Boarders; And should the School be so large as to render it necessary, Mr. Caldwell will aid as superintendent.

67tf M. A. CALDWELL.

NEW YORK,
WHOLESALE CLOAK,
Stock & Clothing Warehouse
REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Maiden Lane to the Spacious Store No 138, Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland & Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He has also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase—for sale by F. J. CONANT,

No. 131, Pearl St. New York.

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 6 per cent discount for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they were intended will be exchanged for others. 13:79

New York, April 18th, 1831.

BLANK DEEDS,
Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POETRY.

[FROM MR. BEUNE'S "SONGS OF SOLITUDE."]

There's Music in a Mother's Voice.

There's music in a mother's voice,
More sweet than breezes sighing;
There's kindness in a mother's glance,
Too pure for ever dying.
There's love within a mother's breast,
So deep, it will o'erflowing,
And care for those she calls her own,
That's ever ever growing.
There's pity in a mother's tear,
When bent o'er well fondly taking,
That so the heart of pity moves,
It seems to keeps from breaking.
And when a mother kneels to Heaven;
And for her child is praying,
O who can tell half the fervour tell,
That burns in all she's saying!
And when! how her tender arts
Can soothe the breast of sadness,
And through the gloom of life once more
Shine the sun of gladness.
Another: when, like evening's star,
Her course hath ceased before us,
Her brighter worlds regards us still,
And watches fondly o'er us.

Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*
Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 62tf

N B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past patronage which he has received from an enlightened public, solicits its continuance and hopes by his attention to business to merit it. He has in his employ a number of first rate workmen and a good supply of plank and other materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in the above business on the shortest notice, with neatness and durability and on the most liberal terms. His shop is one door above Mr. Jones' Tavern where he would like to receive the commands of his customers and friends. WM R. HUGHES.

N B. One or two journeymen of steady habits wanted at the above business. W. R. H.

W R HUGHES, also, continues to carry on the Windsor Chair making Business in all its various branches at his old stand. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of well made windsor chairs both GILTED and PAINTED which he will sell low for *Cash* or *Country produce*. 66tf

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 16th day of May next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the *Tax* due thereon for the years 1828, and 1829.

116 Acres given in by Henry Verble,
64 do do do by Humphrey Linster,
106 do do do by James Townsley,
100 do do do by Joseph Agle,
106 do do do by Robert Huland,
108 do do do by Wm. Rainy,
212 do do do by Mathias Swisher,
113 do do do by Macoy Gillespie,
146 do do do by Wm Foster,
31 do do do by Eli Campbell,
100 do do do by John Dickey,
130 do do do by James Cowan Executor of John Cowan dec'd.

Sold by F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*
April 9th 1831. 6t71

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Rowan County Court, made at February Session 1831, I shall expose to public sale on Friday the 13th of May next at Mocksville, Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to the Estate of ——— Robinson, Dec. for the purpose of making distribution among his distributees. F. SLATER.
April 5th, 1831. 5t70
PRICE ADV. $1.50.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

J. MURPHY

IS now receiving at his Store in Salisbury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fashionable New Style Fancy *GOODS*, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and bought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, as every inducement by way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. 3mt79
April 16th, 1831.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.
April 1st, 1831. 65tf

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.
Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY *vs.* Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three montes successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3mt69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c. l.*

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, A. D. 1831.

ISAIAH COE *vs.* Henry Sater: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

EDW'D CRESS *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5. and Lot No. 10. adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

The Thorough Bred Horse

AERONAUT,

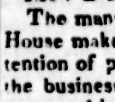
WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

FOR SALE,



THE well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, *Ex'trx.*
Camden April 16. 8t75

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills.

M. J. McA.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day April, 1831.

Wm. G. Beard	Alfred Peace
Henry Beaker	Absolem M. Potts
Richard Brinkby	Elizabeth Richard
Andrew Crause	John Rouch
John Calloway	Sarah Smoot
Eli Corrol	Susan Sears
Mitchel Davis	Eli Smith
Rachel Davis	Jacob Skim
Christian Disker	Lesi Sink
Barbara Easter	Michael Swaim
Daniel Evan	Peter Snider
George Fusor	Wm. Stout
Nancy Hall	Christian Stuckenger
Joseph Hoover	Daniel Sullivan
Christian Hepler	David Smith
Jonathan Haines	John Shaft
John Jones	John Simpson
Phillip Mock	Buckner Upchurch
Joseph Murphey	Hiram Ward
Wm. Marland	Wm. Wadsworth
John Livengood	Jonathan Ward
Barbara Livengood	Thomas Ward
Daniel Loflin	Elizabeth Weever
Richard Loflin	Francis Williams
Alexander Owen	Frederick Wolser
Frederick Peck	Burrel Wood

3t69 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter Sessions,

JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W WILSON *vs.* Daniel Ward, Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Guarnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or replevy to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 6t69

Test: JAMES ERWIN *c. c. c.*
PRICE ADV. $1.75.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, 1831.

WM J. PARKS *vs.* David C. Martin: Land levied on. &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second monday of May next then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831, 59tf.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Store to Rent, AND *Lands to Sell.*

I WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more recently by myself; situated 2 miles from Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road. Attached to the place, is a comfortable dwelling house, good Barns, Cribs, a good well and well house, &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 48 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acres, about 100 acres of which is in good farming order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and William McJimsey's white house, containing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract of land and situated in as good a neighbourhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Beatie's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Roby, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighbourhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln county, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D. C. Foster in my absence. 6t70

W. S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, March 27, 1831.

TAILORING BUSIESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.
6mt585.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

DANIEL CLARY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,

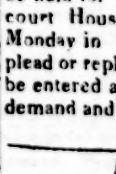
ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHEY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of please and quarter Sesssions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6t69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. P. A. RUSSELL informs her friends and the public that she has opened a School in the Town of Salisbury for the reception of young Ladies, and little Children to whose elementary Education, particular attention will be paid.

Mrs. Russell engages to Parents and Guardians that no attention on her part shall be wanting to promote the improvement of those placed under her care, and that strict regard shall be paid to their habits and moral department, hoping by her assiduity and care to merit a share of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on institutions of the same kind in this place. She expects after the end of the present Session to be assisted by her Daughter, Miss Susan Russell.

TERMS OF TUITION.

All the various Literary and Ornamental Branches usually taught in Schools, $5.00 per quarter.

Music $15.00 per Session, less time at same rate.

Mrs. Russell being a perfect stranger in this part of the country, refers to the following Gentlemen, many of whom she has testimonials of in her possession, John Gray Blunt and Thomas Trotter, of Washington, N. C. Thomas McNair, of Tarborough, William Blackledge, of Newbern, Weeks Parks, of Edgecomb, Robert Sinnear, of Pitt county, Col. Andrew Joiner, Thomas Burgess, Edward Freeman and Heal. Judge Daniels, of Halifax, Doct. Murder, of Suffolk, Virginia, Hon. Judge Daniels and M. Bradfield, of Linchburg, Doct. Waller, of Richmond, John Wade, James Wade, H. Wade, William Anderson, Doct. Kent, William Kyle and M. Montague, Christiansburgh, Virginia, Isaac Popkin, of Gates county, N. C. Saml. Harrell, of Gates county and Rev'd. M. Holmes, of Edenton, N. C. P. A. RUSSELL.
Salisbury, N. C. 19th April, 1831. 4t71

Negroes Wanted!

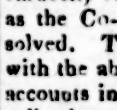
THE subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*. JAMES I. LONG,
R. W. LONG,
THOMAS MULL, *Jr.*
April 23, 1831. 6mt93

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY, N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Beef Accounts Again!!

ALL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Mull for BEEF for the year 1830 are earnestly requested to settle the same as the Co-partnership has been dissolved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Salisbury, April 23, 1831.



MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Committed

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 9th April, 1831 a Negro boy about 14 years of age, dark complected and well formed, speaks polite, and from his dialect it is evident he was raised in the lower part of South Carolina, he calls himself *Adam* and says he belongs to John Murphy, that he was kidnapped by a negro fellow from his master's plantation, and after several days effected his escape. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. 3t70

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailer.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829. 11

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price 47

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.